Chapter 1 Political Science Class 9th

What is Democracy? Why Democracy

Q1. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries? Write 'democratic', or 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

a. Country A: People who do not accept the country's official religion do not have a right to vote.

b. Country B: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years.

c. Country C: Ruling party has lost in the last three elections.

d. Country D: There is no independent Election Commission.

Ans. (a) Note Sure, (b) Undemocratic (c) Democratic (d) Undemocratic

Q2. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries? Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

(a) Country P: The parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the Chief of Army.

(b) Country Q: The parliament cannot pass a law reducing the powers of the judiciary.

(c) Country R: The country's leaders cannot sign any treaty with another country without taking permission from its neighbouring country.

(d) Country S: All the major economic decisions about the country are taken by officials of the central bank which the ministers cannot change.

Ans. (a) Undemocratic (b) Democratic (c) Undemocratic (d) Undemocratic

Q3. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy? Why?

(a) People feel free and equal in a democracy.

(b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.

(c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people.

(d) Democracies are more prosperous than others.

Ans. (d) "Democracies are more prosperous than others." This argument is not in favour of democracy. Because in democratic countries, the poor and the rich all are living and all of them have a say, because their representatives make decisions according to their welfare and benefit. The representatives also feel that they will be chosen according to their work. So they also remain in the grip of fear. So they work hard.

Q4. Each of these statements contain a democratic and an undemocratic element. Write out the two separately for each statement.

(a) **A Minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament in order to confirm to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation.**

(b) **The Election Commission ordered repelling in a constituency where large scale rigging was reported.**

(c) **Women's representation in the parliament has never reached 10 percent. This led women's organizations to demand one-third seats for women.**

Ans. (a) Undemocratic (b) Democratic (c) Democratic

Q5. Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country?

(a) **Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.**

(b) **Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.**

(c) **Government fears its defeat in the next elections.**

(d) **People are free to believe in and practice any religion.**

Ans (d) People are free to believe in and practice any religion.

Q6. There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is not a democratic method?

(a) **Filing a case in the counts claiming that water is part of right to life.**

(b) **Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.**

(c) **Organizing public meetings against government's policies.**

(d) **Paying money to government official to get water.**

Ans. (d) Paying money to government official to get water.

Q7. Write a response to the following arguments against democracy:

(a) **Army is the most disciplined and corruption-free organization in the country.**

(b) **Rule of the majority means the rule of ignorant people. What we need is the rule of the wise, even if they are in small numbers.**

(c) **If we want religious leaders to guide us in spiritual matters, why not invite them to guide us in politics as well. The country should be ruled by religious leaders.**

Ans

(a) Army should not rule the country of being disciplined and corruption free because the army don't present the will of the people of the country.

(b) We don't need the rule of wise in democracy if they are in small numbers because in democracy those should rule who represent the majority. Rule of majority does not mean the rule of ignorant people.

(c) The country should not be ruled by religious leaders in democracy because religion is matter of personal belief and faith in a supernatural power. Whereas democracy is totally based on the need and problems of man.

Q8. Are the following statements in keeping with democracy as a value? Why?

(a) Father to daughter: I don't want to hear your opinion about your marriage. In our family chi9ldren marry where the parents tell them to.

(b) Teacher to student: Don't disturb my concentration by asking me questions in the classroom

(c) Employee to the officer; Our working hours must be reduced according to the law.

Ans.

(a) The statement does not have democractic value, instead it has the elements of dictatorship of father. Because in democracy everyone has the right to freedom of thought, opinion and to marry anyone he/she like.

(b) No, the statement does not keep the democractic value, because in a broader sense the students have the right to ask any question to the teacher related to the subject.

(c) Yes, the statement keeps the democratic value, because in working hours are divided by the law of country made by the people's representatives in parliament.

Q9. Consider the following facts about a country and decide if you would call it a democracy. Give reasons to support your decision.

(a) All the citizens of the country have right to vote. Elections are held regularly.

(b) The country took loan from international agencies. One of the conditions for giving loan was that the government would reduce its expenses on education and health.

(c) People speak more thatn seven languages but education is available only in one language, the language spoken by 52 percent people of that country.

(d) Several organizations have given a call for peaceful demonstrations and nation wide strikes in the country to oppose these polices. Government has arrested these leaders.

(e) The government owns the radio and television in the country. All the newspapers have to get permission from the government's polices and protests.

Ans.

(a) In a democratic country every man has right to vote.

- **(b)** Education and health expenditure cannot be reduced in a democratic country.
- **(c)** In a democratic country it cannot be done, beyond its resources.
- **(d)** In a democratic country it happens occasionally.
- **(e)** This is not democratic because freedom of press is must.

Q10. In 2004 a report published in USA pointed to the increasing inequalities in that country. Inequalities in income reflected in the participation of people in democracy. It also shaped their abilities to influence the decisions taken by the government. The report highlighted that:

Ans.

- If an average Black family earns $100 then the income of average White family is $162. A white family has twelve times more wealth than the average Black family.
- In a President's election, nearly nine out of 10 individuals in families with income over $75,000 have voted. These people are the top 20% of the population in terms of their income. On the other hand only 5 people out of 10 from families with income less than $ 15,000 have voted. They are the bottom 20% of the population in terms of their income.
- About 95% contribution to the political parties comes from the rich. This gives them opportunity to express their opinion and concern, which is not available to most citizens.
- As poor sections participate less in politics, the government does not listen to their concerns – coming out of poverty, getting job, education, health care and housing from them. Politicians hear most regularly about the concerns of business and the richest.

Q11. Write an essay on 'Democracy and Poverty' using the information given in this report but using examples from Indian.

Ans. It is right that there is a fight between the have and have nots. The facts mentioned in the report of 2004 in USA clearly indicate that rich people are more influencing than the poor. They are the decision makers. All the policies are set by their representative. Poor people have no say. It may be considered undemocratic but we must see the facts mentioned in the report. In the Indian democracy we can see easily that common man cannot contest election at his own expenses. The grass root poor people are working day and night for their livelihood. They have to fight with hunger not the government or any of its policy.

Chapter 2 : Constitutional Design

Q1 : Here are some ------------ read in this chapter.

a) Leaders ------------ after independence.

Ans : Leaders of freedom movement were clear in their mind that the country should be democratic after independence.

b) Members ------------ constitution.

Ans : The members of the constitutional assembly of India held different views on all provisions of the constitution.

c) A country ------------ democracy.

Ans : A country that is democratic must have a constitution.

d) Constitution ------------ a country.

Ans : The constitution needs to be amended because it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society.

Q2 : Which of these was the ------------ South Africa?

Ans : Between the white majority and the black minority.

Q3 : Which of these is a provision ------------ not have.

Ans : Name of the head of the state.

Q4 : Match the following ------------ constitution.

Motilal Nehru	Prepared a constitution for india in 1928
B.R. Ambedkar	Chairman of drafting committee
Rajendra Prasad	President of the C. Assembly
Sarojini Naidu	Member of the C. Assembly

Q5 : Read again the -------------------- answer the following:

a) Why did Nehru use ------------ first sentence?

Ans : Because he thought that the task they had undertaken was incomplete and it wasn't possible to fulfill the pledge's cell at once but would be gradually fulfilled.

b) What pledge ------------ constitution to take?

Ans : The pledge that he wanted the makers of the Indian constitution to take was to dedicate their lives for the service of India, Indian's and humanity at large.

c) "The ambition of ------------" who was he referring to?

Ans : He was referring to Mahatma Gandhi.

Q6 : Here are some ------------ correctly.

a) iv
b) iii
c) ii
d) i

Q7 : How did your school ------------ brief report.

Ans : The occasion of 23 November is celebrated every year at our school with all its solemnity. It is marked by the conduct of special assembly by the students of the schools. The celebration is started with very apt words as the "thought of the day". Then the students pledge to work for the goodwill of the country. Then the quiz is conducted in order to enhance the awareness of the students about the constitution. Then the speeches are conducted upon the topics like how

constitution was formed? Who framed it etc? At last children recite national anthem and pray for the development of nation.

Q8 : Here are different opinions ------------ factors?

a) Democracy ------------ British rule.

Ans : Though I would acknowledge many good things were learnt from British ruler's and Democracy being one of them. I wouldn't say that democracy was a gift given by them Indian's had made sacrifices and struggled a lot attain freedom from British rule.

b) Freedom ------------ but democratic.

Ans : Yes, free India could not be anything but democratic because the people had already suffered a lot under the British rule. This made them realize that for people to have a say in ruling the country. It was necessary to make India a democratic country.

c) We were lucky ------------ these leaders.

Ans : It is indeed true that we are lucky to have leaders who had deep democratic values. It is because of these ideals that Indian's freedom struggle can be considered as the only example of the bloodless freedom struggle in the contemporary history. Therefore absence of such ideals has made many countries democratic.

Q9 : Read the following ------------ constitutional values?

Ans : The given paragraph doesn't reflect the underlined value in our constitution. It refers to the patriarchal views and endorses the thought of inequality in genders. In this paragraph the women are shown as inferior, unequal, weak and fragile who should serve men. However the constitution has provided equal rights to women. They enjoy right to vte, can take up any job and are paid equal wages for the same work.

Q10 : Read the ------------ not true.

a) The authority ------------ other law.

Ans : not true, an ordinary law is passed by parliament & can be charged on its own will. On the other hand the rules of constitution has greater authority & the parliament has to abide by them.

b) Constitution ------------ be formed.

Ans : True, the constitution has laid down the frame work for the govt. formation. It has put in place the structure, power and functions of the three organs of govt. i.e., the enactive, legislative & judiciary.

c) Rights of citizen ------------ constitution.

Ans : True, the rights of citizen are laid down in the constitution as fundamental rights which are enforceable by law.

d) A constitution is about ------------ not values.

Ans : Not true, the constitution is the supreme law of country. It lays down the compositions, powers, functions of various institutions of govt.

Chapter no. 3 Electoral politics

1. Which of the following statements about the reasons for conducting elections are false?

(a) Elections enable people to judge the performance of the government.

(b) People select the representative of their choice in an election.

(c) Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary.

(d) People can indicate which policies they prefer.

Answer 😮c) Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary.

2. Which of these is not a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic?

(a) India has the largest number of voters in the world.

(b) India's Election Commission is very powerful.

(c) In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote.

(d) In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict.

Ans : a) India has the largest number of voters in the world.

3. Match the following:

Answer:

(a) It is necessary to keep the voters' list up to date because (iv) some people may have moved away from the area where they voted last

(b) Some constituencies are reserved for SCs and STs so that (i) there is a fair representation of all sections of our society

(c) Everyone has one and only one vote so that (ii) everyone has equal opportunity to elect their representatives

(d) Party in power is not allowed to use government vehicles because (iii) all candidates must have a fair chance of competing in elections

4. List all the different election related activities mentioned in the chapter

and arrange them in a time sequence, beginning with the first activity and ending with the last. Some of these activities are given below: releasing election manifestos; counting of votes; making of voters' list; election campaign; declaration of election results; casting of votes; ordering of re-poll; announcing election schedule; filing nomination.

Answer :Making of voters' list → Announcing election schedule → Releasing election manifesto → Election campaign → Filing nomination → Casting of votes → Ordering of re-poll → Counting of votes → Declaration of election results.

5. Surekha is an officer in-charge of ensuring free and fair elections in an assembly constituency in a state. Describe what should she focus on for each of the following stages of election:

(a) Election campaign

(b) Polling day

(c) Counting day

Answer: (a) She will have to focus on various duties such as ensure that candidates cannot bribe or threaten voters, expenditure limit is not crossed by a candidate, candidates not appeal to vote in the name of religion or caste, they not use worship place for campaign or use any government resources.

(b) She will have to crosscheck the voters' list and check ID proof of the voters, booth capturing not tak place. Ensure that Free and fair election should be conducted.

(c) She have to look on counting is carried out, representatives of all parties present at counting area in order to avoid malpractices,

6. The table below gives the proportion of different communities among the candidates who won elections to the US Congress. Compare these to the proportion of these communities in the population of the US.Based on this, would you suggest a system of reservations in the US Congress? If yes, why and for which communities? If no, why not?

(For table plz refer to the text book page no. 53)

Answer : Blacks and Hispanics should be given reservation in the US

Congress as per their percentage in the US population.

7. Can we draw the following conclusions from the information given in this chapter? Give two facts to support your position for each of these.

(a) Election Commission of India does not have enough powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country.

(b) There is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country.

(c) It is very easy for the party in power to win an election.

(d) Many reforms are needed to make our elections completely free and fair.

Answer 😮a) The Election Commission of India is powerful enough to conduct free and fair elections:

→ It implements the code of conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.

→ In Elections, Government officials work under the EC and not the government.

(b) There is a high level of popular participation in the elections:

→ Voter turnout has increased over the past years.

→ Election-related activities in the last few years have seen a larger participation by the people.

(c) It is not very easy for the party in power to win an election:

→ The ruling parties routinely lose elections.

→ Candidates who are known to spend a lot of money often lose elections.

(d) Certain Reforms are necessary to make our elections completely free and fair:

→ To ensure that indepents and small parties not suffer in elections.

→ To ensure candidates with criminal records not participate.

8. Chinappa was convicted for torturing his wife for dowry. Satbir was held guilty of practicing untouchability. The court did not allow either of them to

contest elections. Does this decision go against the principles of democratic elections?

Answer :This decision does not go against the principles of democratic elections. Any person who is convicted for a crime has not right to remain a part of the society and hence has no right to contest the electionelection.

9. Here are some reports of electoral malpractices from different parts of the world. Is there anything that these countries can learn from India to improve their elections? What would you suggest in each case?

(a) During an election in Nigeria, the officer in charge of counting votes deliberately increased the votes of one candidate and declared him elected. The court later found out that more than five lakh exercises votes cast for one candidate were counted in favour of another.

(b) Just before elections in Fiji, a pamphlet was distributed warning voters that a vote for former Prime Minister, Mahendra Chaudhry will lead to bloodshed. This was a threat to voters of Indian origin.

(c) In the US, each state has its own method of voting, its own procedure of counting and its own authority for conducting elections. Authorities in the state of Florida took many controversial decisions that favoured Mr. Bush in the presidential elections in 2000. But no one could change those decisions.

Answer: (a) In this case, representatives of each candidate should be present to make sure that the votes are counted in a fair way.

(b) The election commission should set up an enquiry into the case and debar the candidate or party involved in distributing such pamphlets.

(c) There should be a single election commission which should be free from political influence and should be responsible for conducting elections throughout the country

10. Here are some reports of malpractices in Indian electionelections. Identify what the problem in each case is. What should be done to correct the situation?

(a) Following the announcement of elections, the minister promised to

provide financial aid to reopen the closed sugar mill.

(b) Opposition parties alleged that their statements and campaign was not given due attention in Doordarshan and All India Radio.

(c) An inquiry by the Election Commission showed that electoral rolls of a state contain name of 20 lakh fake voters.

(d) The hoodlums of a political party were moving with guns, physically preventing supporters of other political parties to meet the voters and attacking meetings of other parties.

Answer : (a) After announcement of election, it is not legal to announce policy decisions according to Code of Conduct. The minister should be immediately taken to task by the Election Commission.

(b) The election commission must enusre that all politcal party are given equal oppurtunity to appear on Doordarshan and All India Radio. EC take action against misuse of this media.

(c) The presence of the fake voters means that the elections were rigged by the authorities who prepared the electoral rolls. The election commission should supervise preparation of fresh electoral rolls.

(d) By using hoodlums, the political party is terrorising its rivals. The election commission should order the arrest of the hoodlums and bar the party from the elections.

11. Ramesh was not in class when this chapter was being taught. He came the next day and repeated what he had heard from his father. Can you tell Ramesh what is wrong with these statements?

(a) Women always vote the way men tell them to. So what is the point of giving them the right to vote?

(b) Party politics creates tension in society. Elections should be decided by consensus not by competition.

(c) Only graduates should be allowed to stand as candidates for elections.

Answer: (a) The statement is wrong because the policy of secret ballot ensures that an individual can vote for whoever he/she wants. Women are fully capable of taking decisions on their own and selecting the candidate

they like.

(b) Competition works as both deterrent and motivator for the political candidates. A fear of losing the election and a motivation for winning the elections works in favour of people.

(c) Educational qualification is not required to understand the people’s needs, and to represent their interests. Therefore, it is not necessary for politicians to be graduates.

CIVICS U3

Chapter 4. Working of institutions

1. If you are elected as the President of India which of the following decision can you take on your own?

(a) Select the person you like as Prime Minister.

(b) Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in Lok Sabha.

(c) Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses.

(d) Nominate the leaders of your choice to the Council of Ministers.

Ans: (c) Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the houses.

2. Who among the following is a part of the political executive?

(a) District Collector

(b) Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs

(c) Home Minister

(d) Director General of Police

Ans: (c) Home Minister

3. Which of the following statements about the judiciary is false?

(a) Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court.

(b) Judiciary can strike down a law if it goes against the spirit of the Constitution.

(c) Judiciary is independent of the Executive.

(d) Any citizen can approach the courts if her rights are violated

Ans: (a) Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court.

4. Which of the following institutions can make changes to an existing law of the country?

(a) The Supreme Court

(b) The President

(c) The Prime Minister

(d) The Parliament

Ans: (d) The Parliament

5. Match the ministry with the news that the ministry may have released:

Refer to the table on the book

(a) A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from the country. (iv) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(b) Telephone services will be made more accessible to rural areas. (v) Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

(c) The price of rice and wheat sold under the public distribution system will go down. (ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution

(d) A pulse polio campaign will be launched (iii) Ministry of Health

(e) The allowances of soldiers posted on high altitudes will be increased (i) Ministry of Defence

6. Of all the institutions that we have studied in this chapter, name the one that exercises the powers on each of the following matters.

(a) Decision on allocation of money for developing infrastructure like roads, irrigation etc. And different welfare activities for the citizens.

(b) Considers the recommendation of a Committee on a law to regulate the stock exchange.

(c) Decides on a legal dispute between two state governments.

(d) Implements the decision to provide relief for the victims of an earthquake.

Ans: (a) Lok Sabha (The Finance Ministry)

(b) The Parliament

(c) The Supreme Court

(d) The Executive

7. Why is the Prime Minister in India not directly elected by the people?

Choose the most appropriate answer and give reasons for your choice.

(a) In a Parliamentary democracy only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister.

(b) Lok Sabha can remove the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers even before the expiry of their term.

(c) Since the Prime Minister is appointed by the President there is no need for it.

(d) Direct election of the Prime Minister will involve lot of expenditure on election.

Ans: In a Parliamentary democracy only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister. This is to ensure that the Prime Minister secures a majority support. This prevents him/her from being either a puppet or a dictator since he/she has to function along with a council of ministers.

8. Three friends went to watch a film that showed the hero becoming Chief Minister for a day and making big changes in the state. Imran said this is what the country needs. Rizwan said this kind of a personal rule without institutions is dangerous. Shankar said all this is a fantasy. No minister can do anything in one day. What would be your reaction to such a film?

Ans:This film is unrealistic. A single man can't do anything alone. He has to follow procedures and guides lines written in constitution. A personal rule without institutions is dangerous.

9. A teacher was making preparations for a mock parliament. She called two students to act as leaders of two political parties. She gave them an option: Each one could choose to have a majority either in the mock Lok Sabha or in the mock Rajya Sabha. If this choice was given to you, which one would you choose and why?

Answer : I would choose to have a majority in the Lok Sabha as it is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Lok Sabha members are directly elected by the people. The leader of political party which is in majority in Lok Sabha will be appointed as prime minister which is most powerful person in the country.

10. After reading the example of the reservation order, three students had different reactions about the role of the judiciary. Which view, according to you, is a correct reading of the role of judiciary?

(a) Srinivas argues that since the Supreme Court agreed with the government, it is not independent.

(b) Anjaiah says that judiciary is independent because it could have given a verdict against the government order. The Supreme Court did direct the government to modify it.

(c) Vijaya thinks that the judiciary is neither independent nor conformist, but acts as a mediator between opposing parties. The court struck a good balance between those who supported and those who opposed the order

Ans:The view that Anjaiah had is correct according to my view.

Chapter 5 Democratic rights

1. Which of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?

(a) Workers from Bihar go to the Punjab to work on the farms

(b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools

(c) Men and women government employees get the same salary

(d) Parents' property is inherited by their children

Ans: (d) Parents' property is inherited by their children

2. Which of the following freedoms is not available to an Indian citizen?

(a) Freedom to criticise the government

(b) Freedom to participate in armed revolution

(c) Freedom to start a movement to change the government

(d) Freedom to oppose the central values of the Constitution

Answer: (b) Freedom to participate in armed revolution

(c) Freedom to start a movement to change the government

(d) Freedom to oppose the central values of the Constitution

3. Which of the following rights is available under the Indian Constitution?

(a) Right to work

(b) Right to adequate livelihood

(c) Right to protect one's culture

(d) Right to privacy

Ansc) Right to protect one's culture

4. Name the Fundamental Right under which each of the following rights falls:

(a) Freedom to propagate one's religion

(b) Right to life

(c) Abolition of untouchability

(d) Ban on bonded labour

Answer: (a) Right to freedom of religion

(b) Right to freedom

(c) Right to equality

(d) Right against exploitation

5. Which of these statements about the relationship between democracy and rights is more valid? Give reasons for your preference.

(a) Every country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizens.

(b) Every country that gives rights to its citizens is a democracy.

(c) Giving rights is good, but it is not necessary for a democracy.

Ansa) Every country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizens. Every country which provides rights to its citizens might not be a democracy but it is essential for a democracy to provide rights to its citizens.

6. Are these restrictions on the right to freedom justified? Give reasons for your answer.

(a) Indian citizens need permission to visit some border areas of the country for reasons of security.

(b) Outsiders are not allowed to buy property in some areas to protect the interest of the local population.

(c) The government bans the publication of a book that can go against the ruling party in the next elections.

Answer: (a) This is justified. Right to freedom is for all the citizens which grants to move freely anywhere in the country but due to security reasons some areas are restricted as the freedom of movement by every citizen can prove dangerous for the security of India.

(b) In certain cases this can be justified to maintain the cultural or ethnic identity of local population.

(c) This restriction can't be justified as it violates the freedom of speech and expression right.

7. Manoj went to a college to apply for admission into an MBA course. The clerk refused to take his application and said You, the son of a sweeper, wish to be a manager! Has anyone done this job in your community? Go to the municipality office and apply for a sweeper's position. Which of Manoj's fundamental rights are being violated in this instance? Spell these out in a letter from Manoj to the district collector.

Answer: Right to equality is violated here as according to this every citizen of India before the law whether he is from upper or lower caste or rich or poor. Right of freedom is also violated as it grants personal liberty. He or She can carry any profession or business.

8. When Madhurima went to the property registration office, the Registrar told her. "You can't write your name as Madhurima Banerjee d/o A. K. Banerjee. You are married, so you must give your husband's name. Your husband's surname is Rao. So your name should be changed to Madhurima Rao." She did not agree. She said "If my husband's name has not changed after marriage, why should mine?" In your opinion who is right in this dispute? And why?

Answer: In this dispute, Madhurima is right. The Registrar, by questioning and interfering in her personal affairs, is violating her right to freedom. Also, the social question of adopting the husband's surname has roots in a religious practice which treats women as weaker and inferior. In lieu of this,

forcing Madhurima to change her name is an infringement on her right to equality and right to freedom of religion.

9. Question on book

Ans. Thousands of tribals and other forest dwellers gathered at Piparia in Hoshangabad district in Madhya Pradesh to protest against their proposed displacement from the Satpura National Park, Bori Wildlife Sanctuary and Panchmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary. They agree that such a displacement is an attack on their livelihood and beliefs. Government claims that their displacement is essential for the development of the area and for protection of wildlife.Write a petition on behalf of the forest dwellers to the NHRC, a response from the government and a report of the NHRC on this matter.

Petition on behalf of the forest dwellers to the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission):

The government has snatched our livelihood and beliefs. Our elderly persons used to live in the forests and do worship 'Van Devta' and 'Mountains'. But due to our displacement from the Satpura National Park, we are deprived of our livelihood and beliefs. Kindly look into the matter and help us.

Response from the government and the Report of NHRC on this matter:
The displacement from the Satpura National Park, Bori Wildlife Sanctuary and Panchmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary is essential for the development of the area for the protection of Wildlife.

10. Draw a web interconnecting different rights discussed in this chapter. For example right to freedom of movement is connected to the freedom of occupation. One reason for this is that freedom of movement enables a person to go to place of work within one's village or city or to another village, city or state. Similarly this right can be used for pilgrimage, connected with freedom to follow one's religion. Draw a circle for each right and mark arrows that show connection between or among different rights. For each arrow, give an example that shows the linkage.

Answer: Draw the diagram by yourselves.